

SENATE.....

.....No. 5.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

I N S P E C T O R S

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE,

AT BRIDGEWATER.

DECEMBER, 1855.

B O S T O N :

WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

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INSPECTORS' REPORT.

The Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater, in compliance with the provisions of the tenth section of chapter 275, of the Acts of 1852, ask leave to submit the following, it being the Second Annual Report of the Institution, and for the year ending November 30, 1855.

They offer, as an important item in their Report, the complete statistical and other tables, furnished by the Superintendent, and contained in his Report to the Inspectors. A full and satisfactory Report from the Physician is also presented. Although no written Report from the Chaplain has been presented to the Board of Inspectors, we take great pleasure in saying, in this connection, that he has evinced a very great interest in the spiritual welfare of the inmates of the Institution, and we feel gratified that we are able to bear testimony to the good degree of interest manifested on the part of the inmates, in attending religious services on the Sabbath. On the whole, we can but feel that the labors of the Chaplain have been productive of good.

The legislature of 1855, in order to provide more ample accommodations for cooking, washing and laundry purposes, and also to provide, in some degree, as a security against fire in the main building, made an appropriation of the sum of eleven thousand and six hundred dollars for the foregoing, together with other indispensable additions and repairs, and devolved upon the Inspectors the duty of superintending and directing the erection of the building, repairs, &c., contemplated by the Act, making the appropriation to meet the outlay in the prosecution of the work.

In July, the building referred to above was commenced, and progressed as rapidly as could be expected, when we consider that nearly all of the principal material used in the erection of the building was taken from the quarries of stone upon the farm, which exist in great abundance, and that, too, principally by the inmates, assisted by an officer of the Institution, and that the material was all removed by the teams kept upon the farm for other purposes. Notwithstanding more time has been consumed in the work than otherwise would have been, had we not thought best to manage to bring into use all the pauper labor that could well be spared from the farm work, we believe that no possible advantage could have been derived from its earlier completion. The building is now finished, with the exception of adjusting some of the fixtures of the water arrangements, and will be ready for use as soon as it has become a little more hardened or dry, an item to be considered in a building constructed of stone and cement.

The difficulty of supplying the Institution with water, which was ably set forth in the Report of the Inspectors of last year, has engaged the attention of the present Board, and the subject of procuring a supply of pure water from a never-failing source, appeared to them to be one of the most important for their immediate action. After fully maturing the subject in all its bearings, it was thought, that to construct an aqueduct from a spring which is situated about five hundred yards from the main building, would be the only plan that would ensure success; accordingly, the work of laying the pipe, &c., was commenced, and in a few weeks the water was brought into use in all parts of the building. The fountain, where the horse power is attached, that forces the water to the main building, is a boiling spring of pure soft water, and has never failed, even in seasons of the most severe drought. Although it has been attended with considerable outlay, we feel that the Institution is daily receiving a very large return of interest on the capital invested.

In consequence of being compelled to provide for water and many other unavoidable necessities, at a much larger cost than was anticipated, your Inspectors have not been able to erect sheds, and carry out, in some other respects, their proposed plans of improvements; therefore, a further appropriation will

be needed, to meet the construction expense of another year. The slate was so poorly fastened at first, that every strong wind and rain clearly showed that the slating upon the roof of the main building must be repaired. This was accordingly done, and it is believed that the roof is now in as good order as it can ever be while any of the original slate remains upon it, they being of such a poor quality as to render it impossible to fasten them upon the roof. The house has been thoroughly painted, during the past summer, both outside and in, which has given it a much more pleasant as well as sightly appearance. The old farm-house has been removed to a more secluded part of the farm, and converted into a hospital for such patients as are brought to the Institution sick with contagious disease. A tomb, built in a substantial and workmanlike manner, adapted to the wants of the Institution, has been erected in the Cemetery. Although, during the past season, much has been done to improve the soil, as well as forward other improvements so much needed in all public institutions, there remains much to be done that we think can be accomplished by the labor of the inmates, thereby avoiding an outlay of money; this course is and has been pursued by the Superintendent, and is found to work well. We have rather sought to defer the completion of some of the improvements till another year, feeling that they can not only be better done, but much cheaper.

The farm consists of about one hundred and fifty acres, about twenty-five acres being swamp and the remainder pasturage and tillage. It is mostly of a hard and rocky soil, and will require some few years to bring it into a state of good cultivation; although, if we are to judge by the crop raised the present (unfavorable) season, we may reasonably anticipate, even next year, a bountiful harvest. The subject of providing food of a plain,* wholesome and substantial character, with a suitable variety through the week, has been the object of the Superintendent, and we bear willing testimony to the economical, prudent, and judicious manner in which this department has been conducted. While all have been permitted to help themselves at a table, always well stocked with food of a good quality and an abundance for all, yet no waste has been permitted, there being present, while the inmates take their meals, at least two of the attendants. The inmates, generally, who are able, are

willing, and desire to render themselves useful in performing such labor as is thought they are best fitted to do, it being very seldom that compulsory means are necessary to a discharge of their duty in this respect. We think the Superintendent can show a very good account of labor derived from this source, during the past summer. For that and other kindred details, the Report of the Superintendent annexed will furnish all the information we deem necessary. The course of the Superintendent, in governing the inmates of this establishment, has been strictly in accordance with the Rules adopted by the Inspectors, and we believe the discipline to be such as should be maintained in such an institution. The inmates generally appear well contented, and are willing, with few exceptions, to yield promptly and cheerfully to the performance of whatever duty may be assigned them,—a result to be looked for where the system of discipline is mildly but firmly exercised.

Previous to June, the school numbered more than one hundred boys and girls between the ages of five and fifteen. By an Act passed at the last session of the legislature, the most of these were removed to the Institution at Monson. Subsequently, in the month of October, some seventy more were removed to the above-named establishment. Ample provision has been made for those who remained, in providing instruction for such as were of a proper age to attend school, and we believe that their improvement has fully kept pace with many of the children who enjoy the privileges of our public schools in the country. In this connection, we designed to speak somewhat fully upon the system of transferring the children to the establishment at Monson; but, being persuaded that the operation of the law, thus far, has convinced all who are in any degree conversant with it, of the many disadvantages it is attended with, as well as the increased cost of transportation, that no suggestion from us is necessary, for we believe that all who are familiar with its operation agree that there is an urgent demand for some modification or alteration in the law upon this subject. We think the idea suggested in the Report of the Superintendent a good one, and just what is needed to meet the wants of the juvenile portion of our inmates.

The sum appropriated by the legislature, eleven thousand and six hundred dollars, has been received by your Inspectors, and expended for the following purposes, viz.:—

For water works,	\$1,771 39
Painting buildings throughout,	1,500 00
Papering, carpeting, and furniture for institution,	622 50
Slating main building and stable,	262 17
Moving buildings and converting farm-house into hospital,	300 27
Building tomb,	80 67
Completing cellar in main building,	50 00
Farm wagon, carriage, and harness for institution,	375 00
Clapboarding and finishing barn,	375 00
Expended for new building, fixtures, &c., &c.,	6,263 00
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	\$11,600 00

In concluding this Report, we do but an act of justice to the Superintendent in saying, that in the discharge of his duties he has shown himself eminently qualified for the station he occupies, and the manner in which the affairs of the Institution have been conducted meet our entire approbation.

J. F. MURDOCK,
MARSHAL LINCOLN,
WILLIAM B. MAY,

Inspectors.

STATE ALMSHOUSE, BRIDGEWATER, {
December 20, 1855. }

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater:—

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith transmit to you the condition and affairs of the Institution for the past year, ending November 30, 1855.

SUMMARY OF INMATES.

Admitted during the year ending November 30, 1855:—

Males, over 16 years of age,	469
Females over 16 years of age,	372
Males under 16 years of age,	252
Females under 16 years of age,	174
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Total,	1,267

Of the number admitted, fifty-five were born in the institution.

During the year ending November 30, 1855, there

have been discharged and returned,	532
Died,	263
Deserted,	23
Remaining,	449

Of the number discharged, more than one hundred and fifty have been returned to their native country, and to such towns and States as they properly belonged.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS.

Received from State Treasurer, as per appropriation of Legislature of 1855,	\$11,600 00
Received from State Treasurer, as per special appropriation,	1,000 00
Received from State Treasurer, as per bills, rendered monthly, for the year ending November 30, 1855,	30,303 61
Received by sales from farm, and cash left by inmates, deceased,	681 47
Total,	<u>\$43,585 08</u>

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1855.

The sum of eleven thousand and six hundred dollars has been received and paid to the Board of Inspectors, and applied as per requirement of the "Act" making the appropriation,	\$11,600 00
For beds and bedding,	1,000 00
Total,	<u>\$12,600 00</u>

This, you are aware, was a special appropriation, made in the early part of the session of the legislature, for the purpose of supplying the Institution with beds and bedding, to enable us to accommodate the great number of persons who were daily admitted.

From the fact that the house, at first, was only furnished in this particular, for about three hundred persons, this sum (\$1,000) was found insufficient to meet the wants of our large family during the inclement season of the year. In order to meet the exigencies of the case, the Superintendent has been obliged to make chargeable to current expenses, what, perhaps, would not seem properly to come under that head.

There has been expended for the following purposes, viz.:—

For stock, tools, &c., for farming and building purposes,	\$269 40
Furniture and fixtures for house,	241 52

For Library, as per Act of the Legislature,	\$150 00
Transportation and returning paupers,	282 19
Beds and bedding,	260 47
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Total,	\$1,203 58

For supplies of Institution during the year ending November 30, 1855 :—

For provisions, groceries, fuel, salaries, labor, &c.,	\$29,781 50
Amount on hand, December 1, 1854,	2,415 70

Whole amount expended for house,	\$32,197 20
Deduct amount of inventory, on hand December 1, 1855,	3,544 20

And it leaves the sum of \$28,653 20
Which is the amount actually consumed for the whole year.

In order to show the cost of supporting each pauper per week through the year, deduct from the sum expended as above, the amount of labor, board, &c., done on new building, as per account with the Inspectors, viz. :—

For board of laborers on new building, 69½ weeks, at \$3 per week,	\$208 50
Carting brick, lime, lumber, land and cement,	250 00
Getting out stone for building,	500 00
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Total,	\$958 50

And it gives \$27,694.70, the whole cost of supporting the paupers for the year, exclusive of the use of the farm and interest on the establishment.

The average number of inmates from December 1, 1854, to December 1, 1855, is 541. The cost per week for the whole year, is $.98\frac{4}{10}$.

It will be seen, the cost of supporting the inmates this year is a trifle less than the preceding, notwithstanding the increased

prices of food, labor, &c. This is mainly owing to the increased products of the farm, which has furnished the institution with a supply of vegetables, milk, &c.; also the labor derived from the inmates has been very much increased from that of last year. Although the expenses of managing the farm have been somewhat increased, by being obliged to purchase additional teams, together with the cost of keeping, the result has shown that our efforts in this direction have yielded a handsome return.

There has been raised the present year, as follows, viz.:—

6	tons of English hay.
4	tons of Meadow Hay.
1,500	bushels of Potatoës.
1,000	“ Carrots.
200	“ Beets.
3,000	“ Turnips.
4	“ Parsnips.
500	Cabbages.
80	Swine.

Considering the excessive drought, and the fact that the farm has not been cultivated and dressed for a long series of years, in my opinion, the result of this year's farming has been even more successful than might have been expected. The farm embraces about one hundred and fifty acres, exclusive of a lot of six acres, used as a cemetery. The character of the soil is, with the exception of about twenty-five acres of swamp, hard and rocky, and will require a great amount of labor for some time to come, to make it what it should be.

The fences, especially upon the boundaries, are in good order, and throughout are substantially built of stone. More fence, of this description, is constantly being built, so that, eventually, the greater part of the arable land will be neatly fenced into lots, and the appearance of the farm, as well as the facility of cultivation, be very much improved. There can be but one opinion in regard to the farm: that, with judicious management, proper care in making fertilizers, &c., it will, ere long, become very productive, and do much towards defraying the expense of supporting the inmates of the Institution. The improvements of the grounds immediately connected with the

buildings having been, for the most part, carried on by the labor of the inmates, rather than incur an outlay of money, have necessarily progressed rather slowly, although, during the past season, considerable has been done in grading, building walks about the yards, blasting and removing rocks, thereby converting them into substantial walls, pavements, &c., yet there remains very much more to be done; and, as labor is about the only capital needed in this department, it can be accomplished with the means already in our possession, in due time.

It has been an object with me, at all times, as far as practicable, to keep constantly employed all such inmates as are able to labor, in some department where the work was best suited to their capacity, as well as profit to the Institution. During the past year, there have been admitted nearly one hundred insane and idiotic poor, most of whom were taken from the different lunatic asylums,—cases that were considered incurable. Many of this class, particularly of the male portion, have made themselves very useful, doing good service upon the farm, and have done much to assist in the erection of the new building, such as getting out stone, tending masons, &c. With quite a number of this unfortunate class, there has been a marked degree of improvement, mentally as well as physically. The old and infirm men, who are unable to labor at common work, but have the full use of their hands, have been employed at picking oakum, not with the expectation that much if any profit would be gained, further than to remedy the evils and vices that follow idleness. Some of the females, who are physically and mentally incapacitated for domestic labor, have been employed at knitting; this has its advantages, although, looking at it in a pecuniary point of view, it would be, of course, very small. The labor obtained from the inmates, during the past year, has been as much as could be reasonably expected; and, no doubt, will continue to increase hereafter, as the cultivation of the farm becomes easier and the system of labor better perfected.

The difficulty of procuring a supply of water from a reliable source has been remedied, by placing a force pump in a spring, about five hundred yards from the main building, and, by means of horse-power attached, the water is forced through an aqueduct to all parts of the building and stable. The fountain is a

spring that will afford any amount of water, however dry the season may be, and there is no longer any reason to believe that the difficulty heretofore experienced will ever again occur. The machinery works well, and the water is easily and quickly obtained.

A tomb, suitably adapted to the wants of the Institution, has been built in the Cemetery lot.

The new building, erected the past season for baking, washing, cooking, and laundry purposes, promises to be of great advantage, not only in facilitating the business which it is designed to do, but being fire-proof, it may be regarded as a protection against fire, inasmuch as it will supersede the necessity of using fires in the main building except for heating. Should some other mode than the present, (which is by furnaces,) and, in my opinion, a very costly as well as dangerous one, be adopted hereafter, the risk from this source would be, to a very great extent, removed. As it is, the main buildings being constructed of wood, you are well aware there is great danger to be apprehended from fire, notwithstanding all the vigilance is exercised, in this particular, that apparently can be, such as keeping a constant watch during the night, and, at all times, taking proper care of the fires. In view of this, as well as the consideration of humanity and economy, is it not a question of sufficient importance to consider, whether some other mode of heating the house should be adopted.

In compliance with the provisions of an Act of the legislature of 1855, the greater part of the children between the ages of five and fifteen years, have been removed to the almshouse at Monson. While they remained here, suitable provision was made for the instruction of all who were of a suitable age to attend school, by a sufficient supply of books and a school-room conveniently fitted for their accommodation, where they were assembled twice a day, and thoroughly taught, morally and intellectually, and their minds stored with such principles as would tend to make them useful members of society. Since June last, the few children remaining have been placed in charge of an inmate of the Institution, whose services in this department have been attended with success.

The expense and inconvenience attending the practical operation of the Statute referred to, are such as to render the policy

thereof somewhat questionable. Permanent provisions are necessarily made here for the discipline and instruction of those who remain, and also of those removed, while they do remain, at an expenditure which, added to the expense of transportation, must equal, if not exceed, that required, if no removal at all was made. Considerable advantage would also be derived from having those who are removed, retained in this vicinity, from the fact that opportunities are constantly occurring, whereby many might be indentured as apprentices—a matter of no inconsiderable importance. In this connection, therefore, I have thought it proper to suggest the plan of having a cheap and convenient building provided, at a small expense, for the special accommodation of the children and youth, apart from the adult apartment, where they may be permanently furnished with a home and the necessary means of instruction. The only additional expense attending such a plan, would be the cost of the building.

In conclusion, the Superintendent desires to express his obligations to the Inspectors, for the advice and counsel they have been pleased to extend to him in the management of the Institution, and for their co-operation in all matters tending to promote its best interests.

To those who have been connected with me in the management of the Institution, with few exceptions, there is much credit due, for the faithful and efficient manner in which their duties have been discharged.

Respectfully submitted.

LEVI L. GOODSPEED,

Superintendent.

STATE ALMSHOUSE, BRIDGEWATER, }
November 30, 1855. }

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Number of Births for the year ending Dec. 1, 1855, . . .	56
“ admitted to Hospital,	719
“ Discharged—well,	347
“ “ improved,	47
“ Eloped,	1
“ Died,	263
Remaining,	62

Table of Diseases and Number of Patients to each.

Consumption,	94	Disease of Heart,	2
Measles,	49	Hip Disease,	2
Parturition,	55	Amenorrhœa,	2
Erysipelas,	6	Hernia,	2
Ephemeral Fever,	45	Gastritis,	2
Debility,	37	Hæmoptysis,	2
Syphilis,	26	Fractured Tibia,	2
Dysentery,	31	Purpura,	2
Acute Diarrhœa,	37	Injury,	2
Ulcers,	19	Cholera Infantum,	2
Rheumatism,	19	Croup,	2
Variola,	13	Premature Labor,	1
Old Age,	13	Otitis,	1
Sprain,	10	Meningitis,	1
Scrofula,	12	Bruise,	1
Pneumonia,	16	Asthma,	1
Marasmus,	12	Ruptured Uterus,	1
Typhoid Fever,	18	Synovitis,	1
Abscess,	8	Gout,	1
Ship Fever,	7	Diseased Knee Joint,	1
Gonorrhœa,	8	Compound Fractured Femur,	1
Carbuncle,	6	Menorrhagia,	1
Delirium Tremens,	5	Cirrhosis,	1
Cancerum Oris,	5	Pertussis,	1
Varicella,	11	Excoriations,	1
Jaundice,	4	Paraphimosis,	1
Epilepsy,	4	Lumbago,	1
Influenza,	4	Inanition,	1
Hemiplegia,	4	Palsy of Tongue,	1
Toncilitis,	4	Scald,	1
Intermittent Fever,	4	Fractured Skull,	1
Phimosi,	4	Ascites,	1
Paralysis,	3	Irritative Fever,	1
Chronic Catarrh,	3	Prolapsus Ani,	1
Anemia,	3	Dropsy,	1
Cholera Morbus,	3	Disease of Brain,	1
Anasarca,	3	Organic,	1
Chronic Gastritis,	2	Ovarian Dropsy,	1
Mania,	2	Scabies,	1
Gangrene,	2	Prolapsus Uteri,	1
Fracture Radius,	2	Eczema,	1
Chronic Dysentery,	2	Psoriasis,	1
Loose Cartilage in Knee,	2	Elephantiasis,	1
Epistaxis,	2	Ochitis,	1
Mumps,	2	Typhoid Pneumonia,	1
Pleurisy,	2		

TABLE

Of those that have died, when, and with what disease.

Name.	Age.	Birthplace.	Date.	Disease.
1854.				
Mary A. Watson, -	8 mo.	Massachusetts,	Dec. 3,	Marasmus.
Mary Mahoney, -	38	Ireland,	6,	Scrofula.
Mary Lynch, -	28	"	11,	Ascites.
John Antill, -	60	England,	13,	Meningitis.
John B. Eaton, -	30	Massachusetts,	14,	Consumption.
Henry C. Brooks, -	7 mo.	"	16,	Dysentery.
Ellen Riley, -	23	Ireland,	16,	Rupture Uterus.
Thomas White, -	1	Massachusetts,	18,	Scrofula.
William H. Jones, -	7	"	19,	Consumption.
Margaret Lyons, -	19	Ireland,	21,	"
James O'Regan, -	2	Massachusetts,	21,	"
Mary Lara, -	81	Ireland,	21,	Old Age.
Betsey Wood, (col'd,) -	80	Unknown,	22,	Asthma.
Mary A. Bentley, -	54	Connecticut,	22,	Hydrops pericardii
Thomas Tracy, -	5	Massachusetts,	22,	Measles.
Rosanna McGuire, -	1½	"	24,	Marasmus.
Mary O'Brien, -	31	Ireland,	24,	Consumption.
Michael Shaw, -	2	Massachusetts,	24,	Measles.
Mary Nellry, -	16	England,	25,	Consumption.
Ellen Herringer, -	1	Massachusetts,	27,	Diarrhœa.
Catharine Watson, -	9 mo.	"	30,	Disease of Brain.
William Haley, -	9 mo.	"	30,	Hydrocephalus.
John Bridgewater, -	3½	"	31,	Measles.
1855.				
John Murphy, -	1½	"	Jan. 1,	Croup.
Mary Cochran, -	4½	"	2,	Measles.
Mary Murphy, -	30	Ireland,	4,	Consumption.
Catharine Dogan, -	20	"	5,	"
Phillip Pedester, -	3½	Massachusetts,	5,	Marasmus.
Michael Ralen, -	45	Ireland,	7,	Dysentery.
William McCann, -	28	"	7,	Ship Fever.
John Hickey, -	48	"	7,	Chronic Dysent'y.
John Keron, -	5	"	8,	Diphtherite.
Edward Riley, -	29	"	15,	Consumption.
Jeremiah Harrington, -	4	Massachusetts,	16,	Cancrum Oris.
John Gorey, (col'd,) -	83	Unknown,	16,	Debility.
Henry Abbott, -	7	Massachusetts,	20,	Lung Fever.
Bridget Maley, -	32	Ireland,	20,	Consumption.
Benjamin Scofield, -	72	Unknown,	21,	Paralysis.
Lavinia Abbott, -	5	Massachusetts,	23,	Cancrum Oris.
Elizabeth Daroice, -	67	England,	24,	Cancer.
Mary Murphy, -	14	Ireland,	28,	Consumption.
Bridget Riley, -	68	"	29,	Scrofula.
William Buckwood, -	65	Germany,	29,	Debility.
Thomas Jones, -	50	England,	Feb. 1,	Typhus Fever.
Joanna Nugent, -	20	"	6,	Consumption.
Margaret Mooney, -	6 mo.	Massachusetts,	8,	Convulsions.
Michael Hughes, -	7 mo.	"	10,	Congest'n of Lungs
Thomas Green, -	33	England,	11,	Consumption.
Mary Sudbury, -	10 wks.	Massachusetts,	11,	Marasmus.
George Collington, -	5 wks.	"	11,	"
Peter Conley, -	64	Ireland,	12,	Typhus Fever.
David Gurney, -	69	England,	14,	Disease of Heart.
Catharine Leary, -	35	Ireland,	15,	Consumption.
Margaret Phillips, -	1½	Massachusetts,	15,	Bronchitis.
Michael Sullivan, -	11	Ireland,	16,	Chron. Diarrhœa.

TABLE—Continued.

Name.	Age.	Birthplace.	Date.	Disease.
Caroline Adams, -	2	Massachusetts,	Feb. 16,	Marasmus.
Thomas McCormick, -	35	Ireland,	16,	Sloughing Ulcer.
James Nicholas, -	5 mo.	Massachusetts,	17,	Pneumonia.
Francis Flood, -	71	England,	19,	Catarrhus Senilis.
Eliza Thompson, -	32	"	22,	Phthisis Pul.
Michael Morrissey, -	63	Ireland,	24,	"
Elizabeth Hawkman, -	2	Massachusetts,	25,	Marasmus.
Daniel Shenane, -	6	"	26,	Measles.
Ellen Keron, -	3	"	27,	Pneumonia.
Hannah, -	51	Unknown,	27,	Diarrhœa.
Bridget Sullivan, -	2	Massachusetts,	March 1,	Pneumonia.
Mary Coffee, -	6	"	1,	Smallpox.
Sarah Mulligan, -	61	Ireland,	3,	Debility.
Mary Haley, -	5	Massachusetts,	3,	Smallpox.
Thomas Tompkins, -	4	"	8,	Marasmus.
John Burke, -	32	England,	9,	Phthisis Pul.
William Watson, -	3	Massachusetts,	11,	Convulsions.
Eliza A. Brownell, -	9	"	12,	Phthisis Pul.
John Connors, -	7	"	15,	Marasmus.
Lawrence McCue, -	7	"	15,	Typhoid Fever.
Maria Madden, -	8	Ireland,	16,	Small Pox.
Timothy Cunningham, -	45	"	17,	Phthisis Pul.
Thomas Brougham, -	1½	Massachusetts,	20,	Pneumonia.
William H. Howland, -	2 mo.	"	21,	Marasmus.
Michael Sullivan, -	7	Ireland,	21,	Varioloid.
Daniel W. Wood, -	21	Como,	22,	Smallpox.
James McDonald, -	8	Ireland,	23,	Pertussis.
John Connors, -	4 mo.	Massachusetts,	24,	Congest'n of Lungs
Michael Barry, -	49	Ireland,	24,	Phthisis.
Owen McDonald, -	2	Massachusetts,	26,	Cancerum Oris.
John Hanson, -	3	"	28,	Smallpox.
Rossanna Harney, -	2½	"	28,	Cancerum Oris.
Ellen Kane, -	32	Ireland,	29,	Typhoid Fever.
Francis Maddon, -	2	Massachusetts,	April 3,	Marasmus.
Catharine Knowlton, -	19	"	4,	Phthisis.
William Fisher, -	35	Maryland,	4,	"
A. Dennis Carey, -	1½	Massachusetts,	5,	Marasmus.
Lucy Kelley, (col'd,) -	80	"	5,	Old Age.
Dennis Grady, -	65	Ireland,	6,	Typhoid Fever.
John Ellis, -	70	Wales,	6,	Phthisis.
Arnold James, -	70	Rhode Island,	9,	Diarrhœa.
Catharine Turney, -	-	Massachusetts,	10,	Cyanosis.
Catharine Cunan, -	9 mo.	"	11,	Convulsions.
Daniel Harrington, -	7	"	13,	Varioloid.
Michael Kennedy, -	2	Ireland,	14,	Consumption.
William Gallagher, -	4	Massachusetts,	15,	"
Ann J. Brougham, -	3	"	15,	"
Honora Tooney, -	1½	"	15,	Marasmus.
James Noonning, -	4 mo.	"	16,	"
Edward Carnes, -	3 mo.	"	18,	"
Charles Hardy, -	20	England.	20,	Pneumonia.
Frank Jenness, -	8	Massachusetts,	20,	Dysentery.
Mary L. Healey, -	21	Ireland,	20,	Phthisis.
Eliza Haggerty, -	30	Ireland,	21,	"
Mary Frazier, -	9	England,	24,	"
Margaret McGrath, -	90	Ireland,	25,	Angina Pectoris.
Ida Macomber, -	3 mo.	Massachusetts,	27,	Diarrhœa.
Susan Coffee, -	3 mo.	"	May 3,	Marasmus.
Mary Scannell, -	1½	"	4,	Pertussis.
Daniel Sullivan, -	25	Ireland,	9,	Phthisis.
James Coffee, -	3½ mo.	Massachusetts,	12,	Marasmus.
Julia Ledwith, -	4	"	13,	Phthisis.
Sarah Connors, -	1½	"	13,	Measles.

TABLE—Continued.

Name.	Age.	Birthplace.	Date.	Disease.
Keziah Libbey, - -	60	England,	May 14,	Smallpox.
Joseph Stapp, - -	4	Massachusetts,	19,	Phthisis.
Timothy Donavon, - -	42	Ireland,	20,	"
Jack Whitewater, - -	25	England,	27,	"
Rosa Nicholas, - -	20	"	June 4,	"
Charles T. Frazier, - -	5 mo.	Massachusetts,	4,	Epistaxis.
Jane Thompson, (col'd,) - -	8	"	6,	Phthisis.
Robert Gnam, - -	20	Sandwich Islands,	6,	"
Eliza Miller, (col'd,) - -	4½	Massachusetts,	8,	Marasmus.
Michael Dailey, - -	14 mo.	"	9,	Pertussis.
James Sculley, - -	40	Ireland,	13,	Phthisis.
James Dillon, - -	28	"	27,	Carbuncles.
Michael Ferrity, - -	29	"	29,	Phthisis.
William H. F. Parsons, - -	2	Massachusetts,	July 1,	"
John Carey, - -	4 mo.	"	2,	Marasmus.
John Welch, - -	20	Ireland,	3,	Typhus Fever.
Michael Griffin, - -	19	"	3,	Phthisis Pul.
John Harney, - -	1	Massachusetts,	6,	Fever.
James Carey, - -	61	Ireland,	14,	Disease of Heart.
John Groves, - -	67	England,	15,	Brain Fever.
Charles Willett, - -	50	"	16,	Debility.
John Williams, - -	71	Unknown,	17,	"
Catharine Donovan, - -	31	Ireland,	18,	Consumption.
Michael Cassidy, - -	41	"	25,	Erysipelas.
Mary Becker, - -	1 mo.	Massachusetts,	25,	Marasmus.
Joseph Antone, - -	52	Germany,	25,	Dropsy.
Mary Sullivan, - -	11 mo.	Massachusetts,	26,	Marasmus.
Mary Powers, - -	48	Ireland,	26,	Consumption.
Benjamin Rushton, - -	70	England,	28,	Old Age.
Joanna Lynch, - -	28	Ireland,	29,	Apoplexy.
Peter Schleisman, - -	55	Germany,	30,	Consumption.
Lucy E. Connel, - -	3 mo.	Massachusetts,	30,	Cholera Infantum
Hannah Sullivan, - -	30	Ireland,	31,	Consumption.
William Leroy, - -	55	England,	31,	Epilepsy.
Jane Geelan, - -	1½	Massachusetts,	31,	Marasmus.
John F. Connell, - -	4 mo.	"	Aug. 1,	"
Thomas Dukes, - -	30	Ireland,	2,	Dysentery.
Antone Rose, - -	30	Portugal,	7,	Phthisis Pul.
Margaret McGuire, - -	27	Ireland,	9,	Ovarian Tumor.
Michael Headey, - -	22	"	10,	Consumption.
Mary A. Sinclair, - -	24	"	11,	"
Charles Brixase, - -	65	England,	12,	Dysentery.
James Rose, - -	20	Ireland,	13,	"
John Haggett, - -	34	"	13,	"
David King, - -	52	Rhode Island,	13,	Apoplexy.
James Turner, - -	60	England,	14,	Dysentery.
Margaret Holt, - -	30	"	15,	"
Thomas Higgins, - -	30	Ireland,	17,	Typhoid Fever.
John Winter, - -	3 mo.	Massachusetts,	18,	Marasmus.
Thomas F. Wells, (col.) - -	7 mo.	"	18,	Cholera Infantum
John Burns, - -	21	Ireland,	19,	Typhoid Fever.
William Lewis, (col'd,) - -	26	Sandwich Islands,	20,	Phthisis Pul.
William Marden, - -	51	Virginia,	21,	Dysentery.
Mary Smith, - -	2 mo.	Massachusetts,	21,	Marasmus.
Mary A. Cue, - -	41	England,	22,	Anemia.
Ellen Coughlin, - -	46	Ireland,	24,	Consumption.
Wm. H. Gardner, (col.) - -	30	Unknown,	25,	"
Mary Shea, - -	1½	Massachusetts,	26,	Marasmus.
Chloe O'Chilby, - -	50	Virginia,	27,	Disease of Heart.
Michael Burns, - -	2 mo.	Massachusetts,	28,	Marasmus.
John Sullivan, - -	34	Ireland,	28,	Consumption.
James Murphey, - -	20	"	29,	Dysentery.
John Leary, - -	2	Massachusetts,	31,	Epilepsy.

TABLE—Continued.

Name.	Age.	Birthplace.	Date.	Disease.
Phillis Dickerson, (col.)	83	Unknown,	Sept. 3,	Old Age.
James Newspingee, -	50	England,	3,	Accidental.
Sarah J. Wells, (col'd,) -	3	Massachusetts,	4,	Consumption.
Electa Stacy, -	64	"	4,	Dysentery.
Elizabeth Brown, -	76	Ireland,	6,	Old Age.
Mary Mahoney, -	45	"	9,	Debility.
John Russell, -	45	"	10,	Consumption.
Mary Burroughs, -	32	"	10,	"
Esther Thomas, -	75	"	12,	Old Age.
Mary McDade, -	28	"	13,	Consumption.
Margaret Hurley, -	6	Massachusetts,	14,	Marasmus.
Margaret O'Gallagher, -	40	Ireland,	15,	Consumption.
John Shea, -	30	"	15,	Debility.
Ann Welch, -	45	England,	17,	Consumption.
Mary Willson, -	22	"	18,	"
John Hogan, -	4 mo.	Massachusetts,	18,	Chron. Diarrhœa
Rosanna Carrigan, -	55	Ireland,	20,	Debility.
Bridget Harney, -	29	"	21,	Phthisis Pul.
John Haskell, -	3 mo.	Massachusetts,	21,	Marasmus.
George Chancey, -	6 mo.	"	22,	Lung Fever.
William Driscoll, -	35	Ireland,	22,	Consumption.
William Hodges, -	2 mo.	Massachusetts,	25,	Lung Fever.
Dennis Kinney, -	75	Ireland,	26,	Old Age.
John McCarty, -	2	Massachusetts,	28,	Marasmus.
Catharine Finnegan, -	30	Ireland,	28,	Consumption.
Hannah Cleary, -	35	"	29,	"
Timothy Daily, -	20	"	29,	Debility.
Peter Hussey, -	30	Massachusetts,	30,	Apoplexy.
Richard Carey, -	2½	"	30,	Epilepsy.
Esther Burnham, -	66	Unknown,	Oct. 1,	Phthisis Pul.
Anna Edge, -	78	England,	1,	Old Age.
Margaret Sullivan, -	60	Ireland,	3,	Anemia.
George Simmons, -	1½	Massachusetts,	3,	Marasmus.
Patrick Haley, -	40	Ireland,	3,	Consumption.
Charles McCambridge, -	8	Massachusetts,	4,	"
Mary A. Pepper, -	61	Unknown,	5,	Phthisis Pul.
Mary McDonnell, -	59	Ireland,	6,	Dysentery.
George Robinson, -	46	"	6,	Consumption.
John Ryan, -	2 mo.	Massachusetts,	7,	Marasmus.
James Taylor, -	1½	"	7,	"
James Haskins, -	41	Ireland,	7,	Consumption.
Mary Cunningham, -	45	"	8,	Dysentery.
Ellen Gammon, -	55	"	8,	Anemia.
George Parsons, -	41	"	11,	Epilepsy.
John Bracewell, -	23	England,	12,	Dropsy.
Lawrence Hibet, -	36	Germany,	13,	Consumption.
Hannah Coleman, -	3 wks.	Massachusetts,	13,	Inanition.
James Williams, -	65	Unknown,	14,	Debility.
Daniel Casey, -	11	Massachusetts,	14,	Consumption.
William Brown, -	17	Scotland,	15,	Hip Disease.
Peter Waters, -	62	England,	16,	Consumption.
Mary Connolly, -	48	Ireland,	19,	Phthisis Pul.
Henry Palmer, -	50	England,	20,	Anemia.
Frank Antone, -	30	Cape de Verd,	20,	Phthisis Pul.
Mary Shea, -	37	Ireland,	22,	Dropsy.
Mary A. Gorman, -	3½	Massachusetts,	24,	Scrofula.
Ellen McCarty, -	17	Ireland,	25,	Phthisis Pul.
John Hall, -	54	Virginia,	26,	Apoplexy.
Charles Fuzzan, -	30	Ireland,	26,	Phthisis Pul.
Elizabeth Carrot, -	45	"	27,	"
Mary Shea, -	35	"	28,	"
James Hickey, -	50	"	29,	"
James Cahody, -	30	"	30,	"

TABLE—Continued.

Name.	Age.	Birthplace.	Date.	Disease.
John Delaney, - -	70	Ireland,	Nov. 1,	Old Age.
Mary J. Davis, - -	22	England,	2,	Paralysis.
John Thomas, - -	25	Sandwich Islands,	4,	Consumption.
Jeremiah Maddon, - -	50	Ireland,	8,	"
Catharine O'Hana, - -	80	"	9,	Old Age.
John Kelley, - -	23	"	10,	Paralysis.
Thomas Pollard, - -	75	England,	11,	Old Age.
Jacob Oldson, - -	85	Germany,	12,	"
Mary Coleman, - -	2 mo.	Massachusetts,	12,	Marasmus.
Walter Scott, - -	36	Unknown,	13,	Apoplexy.
Fanny Staunton, - -	25	Ireland,	13,	Consumption.
Margaret Carpenter, - -	25	Massachusetts,	16,	"
Ann McGowan, - -	50	Ireland,	16,	"
Mary Hart, - -	26	Scotland,	21,	Dysentery.
Peter Francis, - -	24	Maine,	21,	Lung Fever.
George Coen, - -	3 mo.	Massachusetts,	24,	"
Julia A. Slocum, - -	26	"	28,	"
Mary Davilin, - -	60	Ireland,	28,	Consumption.

When we consider the character and condition of the persons received as inmates of this Institution, that in most cases their constitutions have been broken down by previous disease, bad living, dissipation and exposure, it will not appear so surprising that the hospital report embraces so great a number. A great proportion of the patients do not come in until in the latter stages of diseases, which are incurable, having received but little medical treatment and kind attention, in which cases all we can do is to alleviate their sufferings and keep off, as long as possible, a result which must inevitably follow. Quite a number, previous to their admission, have been in a state of inebriation for a length of time, deprived of suitable food, clothing and shelter, who, upon being thoroughly cleansed, provided with warm clothing, comfortable beds, and good, plain, wholesome food, and some attention paid to their deranged nervous system, soon recover and become somewhat useful. It is very rare that we have patients whose constitutions have not been enfeebled by their mode of living, or disease, although occasionally one does present himself for treatment, in which case the disease generally yields readily; but the great mass of the patients are those upon whom medicine has but slight effect, who are so much debilitated and enfeebled by disease, that it seems as though they came for the sole purpose to die; for both friends and patient must fully realize that but little can be done for the many cases of consumption which do not come to us until in the latter stage, leaving us with but one course to pursue, to make their short stay on earth as comfortable, quiet, and as free from pain as possible. A number of our patients are quite aged, a few over 90, and several over 75. Of course medical treatment is not called for in their cases. My whole attention has been directed toward their regimen, endeavoring to prescribe and provide such as is best adapted to their enfeebled and worn-out systems. We have also many who are hopelessly demented, who, when physically diseased, are most unpromising cases. They require constant watching; for if disease attacks them, they do not complain, and when it is noticed that they are ill, it is very difficult to arrive at a correct diagnosis: being unassisted by them, they either cannot or will not tell where they are feeling badly, or how they do feel, and if they do tell, one cannot rely upon what they say. We are obliged to judge by what information we can

gather from closely watching them. Upon this class of patients, whose cerebral functions are so paralyzed, medicines have but little effect.

During the year we have been highly favored; we have had no serious epidemic. In March, the measles, complicated with whooping cough, broke out among the children; medical treatment did much to mitigate the severity of the disease. We also have had a few cases of smallpox; by strict attention to ventilation and vaccination it was prevented from spreading to any extent. In August we had many sick with dysentery in a mild form; but by changing the diet in the Institution, we were soon successful in our endeavors to prevent, in a great degree, its further appearance. The number of cases of consumption, as will readily be perceived, is quite large, in the treatment of that class of patients. I have endeavored to give them the full benefit of the pure air, by which we are surrounded, with moderate, gentle exercise, and good, nutritious diet, rather than admit them to the more confined wards of the hospital. This plan of treatment I think has been successful in the prolongation of their lives. The sudden and frequent changes of the temperature in the month of September had a bad effect, and did much to increase the number in the hospital; more especially did our patients with phthisis pulmonalis suffer; their disease began suddenly to assume a worse form; but upon the temperature again becoming more mild, they recruited. I feel it my duty, and a pleasure to state, that in the discharge of my duties as physician to this Institution, I have always met with the cordial and hearty co-operation of Mr. Goodspeed, the Superintendent.

CHAS. A. RUGGLES, M. D.,

Resident Physician.